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report the same to the local health authority within 24 hours of the time of his first knowledge of the nature of such disease.

Rule 48. In the event that such animal suffering with tuberculosis be condemned and thought best by the local health authority that the same be slaughtered, it shall be the duty of the mayor to issue his order to the proper officer commanding him to seize said diseased animal or animals, and take same to some secluded place and kill them and bury or burn the carcass.

Rule 49. The reacting animals that show no physical evidence of the disease, after being branded and isolated, may be kept for breeding purposes.

Rule 50. The offspring from the infected cows must be promptly removed from their dams and must be fed on milk from nonreacting cows or the pasteurized (heated to a temperature of 165° F.) milk from the reacting ones.

Rule 51. If any of the branded and isolated cattle give evidence of enlarged glands or emaciation or other evidence of the disease advancing, they must be slaughtered.

Rule 52. The nonreacting animals must be examined and listed at least twice a year at intervals of six months, and if any of same react they must be branded and placed with the isolated ones.

Rule 53. The calves which are raised from the reacting cows, if they do not react to tuberculin, may be placed with the sound herd.

Rule 54. The branded and isolated cattle may be fattened and killed under proper inspection for beef, providing that the evidence is clear that the disease is localized.

Public Buildings—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 55. Every public building must—

(a) Be properly lighted and well ventilated.

(b) Where drinking water is furnished it must be pure and wholesome.

(c) The sweeping must be performed daily when in use and if possible at a time when the building is free from occupants and must be done in such a way that clouds of dust will not arise by the use of either the pneumatic vacuum process or by sprinkling sufficient sawdust, wet paper, or other wet material to allay the dust; said material to be dampened with a 2 per cent absolute formaldehyde or disinfectant approved by the State board of health.

(d) No feather dusting or dry dusting shall be practiced (except the pneumatic vacuum process), but a cloth wet with 2 per cent solution of absolute formaldehyde or other approved disinfectant must be used at least once daily or as often as occupied.

(e) Burlap, coco, Japanese or Chinese matting, or other absorbent covering shall not be used on the floors of assembly halls, dining rooms, halls, or stairways.

(f) Spitting on the floors or steps of any public building is hereby prohibited.

(g) Wide-mouthed cuspidors containing at least 4 ounces of 2 per cent formaldehyde or other approved disinfectant shall be provided in all public buildings except places of public worship in sufficient number for the convenience of the public. They must be cleaned thoroughly every day.

(h) Urinals and water-closets must be provided for all public buildings when completed and opened for use, they must be readily accessible, kept in proper sanitary condition, and if within 300 feet of any public sewer must make permanent sanitary connection with the same. Where no sewer system exists and privies or box closets are used they are required to have under each such privy or box closet a barrel, box, or other watertight receptacle overground in which lime, ashes, pulverized dust or some one of the approved disinfectant solutions shall be used in such a manner as not to create a nuisance; said box or other receptacle shall be emptied when full, or at any time when its condition shall become unsanitary; no pit or cesspool shall be allowed to form; and such box closet shall have hinged lids of wood, or wire gauze

doors so contrived as to prevent the ingress or egress of flies or other disease-breeding insects: *Provided*, That in public buildings not now having urinals and water-closets as above required they shall be provided with same within 90 days from the passage of this act.

(i) No janitor, elevator tender, porter, or other employee suffering from any contagious disease reportable under the provisions of the Sanitary Code for Texas, if in a communicable stage, shall be employed in any public building in this city.

(j) Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, eating or lunch stands, lodging houses, hospitals, sanatoria, together with their halls, galleries, staircases, and passages shall be scrubbed at least twice a week with soap and water, to which shall be added sufficient quantity of formaldehyde or approved disinfectant to make a 2 per cent solution.

(k) Public buildings enumerated in the preceding section must have all sleeping apartments, dining rooms, or other rooms where food is either prepared or eaten, screened with wire mesh gauze not coarser than 16 mesh, so as to effectively prevent the entrance of mosquitoes, flies, and other disease-breeding insects.

(l) The site of all public buildings must be thoroughly drained and no waste or stagnant water allowed to collect.

(m) Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, eating houses, all stores and cold drink stands and lunch stands in addition to the preceding requirements must have:

(n) Every ice box or refrigerator scoured with boiling water and aired at least once a week and oftener, if necessary, to keep clean and sweet. Ice must be washed before being put into the boxes or receptacles and must be handled with tongs.

(o) The walls and floors of all kitchens, kept in proper repair, and other precautions taken to prevent rats from infesting kitchens, store rooms, pantries, and places where provisions are kept.

(p) Every restaurant, boarding house, hotel, or other eating house shall provide a suitable covered receptacle for solid and liquid garbage and refuse, and said receptacle must be emptied and its contents removed from the premises at least once daily, and must provide also sufficient and adequate grease traps (if sewers be used) to secure proper and sanitary removal of said waste grease to prevent the escape of said grease into the sewer, gutter, or street. All poultry houses, coops, or pens that are being used by hotels, restaurants, or boarding houses to keep any kind of poultry in for the purpose of serving the public or private parties must be constructed as follows: To have water-tight floor built at sufficient angle to drain well; also water-tight roof, water, and feed troughs to be constructed to hook on outside. Said coops shall be cleaned out daily and bedded with fresh, dry, clean hay, or other suitable bedding. This to apply to any live poultry kept back of hotels, restaurants, or boarding houses. Also all slops, refuse, and organic matter from the kitchen must be kept in a covered receptacle which must be emptied and thoroughly cleaned once daily.

(q) All public buildings shall be thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the local health authority with formaldehyde or other approved disinfectants whenever any dangerous communicable disease is discovered therein.

(r) All residences having been occupied by persons afflicted with tubercular germs, or any other dangerous, communicable, and infectious diseases, must be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the city health officer before being occupied by any other person.

NOTE.—The term public building is by law designated as any building owned by the State or any county or any city school building or college of every class, any dance hall, saloon, fire hall, skating rink, theater, theatorium, moving-picture show, circus, pavilion, office building, hotel, lodging house, restaurant, lecture hall, place of public worship, or any building or place used for the congregation, occupation, or entertainment, amusement, or instruction of the public.